

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 11 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 17th March 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindústán* (Kálakáñkar), of the 14th March, prays for the safe voyage of Mr. Hume to England, and calls upon the gentlemen who were elected delegates by the late National Congress to carry on Congress agitation in England, to leave for England at once, as Englishmen do not like to attend in-door meetings held after the middle of June owing to heat. The maintenance of a strong agitation in England is necessary to convince the British constituencies that there can be no improvement in the unsatisfactory condition of this country until the representative element is introduced into the Indian Legislative Councils. The noble efforts of the late Mr. Bradlaugh and the Congress Agency at London have already succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of many influential Englishmen on behalf of this country. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone himself has promised his support to any proposal for the introduction of some sort of representation into the Councils.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 8th March, referring to the omission of thirteen verses from the Koran by the Russian Government, remarks that the measure is viewed by the whole Muhammandan world with grief and indignation, and asks the Muhammadan Associations of this country to forward memorials to the British Government praying that it may bring pressure to bear upon the Russian Government to induce it to refrain from tampering with their religious book.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 13th March, considers the charges urged by the *Eastern Herald* against Munshi Imtiaz Ali to be false and frivolous, and observes that he has already introduced important reforms into the Judicial, Revenue, Police, and other Departments. But of course there is still much room for improvement. The recruitment of the State service is entirely in the hands of the Begam, and therefore the attacks made on the Prime Minister in connection with the appointment of officials are unjustifiable. It would seem that the outcry against the Prime Minister has been instigated by men who have been injuriously affected by his reforms, and who desire the continuance of the old state of things from selfish motives, but he should not pay the least attention to the clamour.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 9th March, is glad to notice that the Mahárája of Patiala has granted three bighas of land to his Muhammadan subjects and sanctioned Rs. 7,000 for the erection of an Idgah on that site. Moreover, an old Muhammadan shrine at Patiala is being repaired at the expense of the State. Such acts on the part of a Prince are best calculated to increase his popularity among his subjects.

Circulation,
300 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, observes that the Select Committee on the Consent Bill has submitted its report to the Legislative Council. The report is a very short one, and

Age of Consent Bill.

recommends only two amendments, viz., cases under the Bill should be tried by District Magistrates, and no Police Officer below the rank of Inspector should be allowed to make an investigation into such cases. The Committee does not consider the re-publication of the Bill to be necessary, and recommends that it may be passed in its amended form. Sir Romesh Chandar Mittar has recorded a separate minute expressing his dissent from the Committee. The report of the Committee is a slap on the face of natives, and shows how little value Government attaches to their opinions even in a matter which most closely affects them. The utter disregard of public opinion in connection with the Bill will greatly strengthen the hands of the National Congress. There are hardly 10 natives throughout this country who support the measure in its integrity. Its supporters and opponents might be generally divided into three classes: class I includes those men who would even raise the age of consent to 15 years, but who hold that a husband can never be guilty of rape on his own wife, and that the punishment provided in the Bill is too severe. The men in the second class approve of the proposed age; but desire that cases under the Bill should be tried by jury, and that the punishment should be reduced. The third class is entirely opposed to the Bill, and condemns it as an unjust interference with religion. The Select Committee does not pay the least attention to the representations of those three classes of men, and tells them that it possesses absolute power, and will do what it likes. Congressionists can now go before the peasant with the Consent Bill in their hands, and ask him to assist them in their legitimate and constitutional efforts for the improvement of the present system of administration.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakáñkar), of the 12th March, gives the substance of the Select Committee's report, refers to Sir Romesh

The same.

Chandar Mittar's minute of dissent, and remarks that the amendment made in the Bill in regard to police investigation shows that the Committee considers policemen unfit to deal with cases relating to age of consent. In that case the Committee had better exclude Police officials altogether from

Circulation,
500 copies.

having anything to do with such cases, because the difference between an Inspector or a Sub-Inspector and a head constable is only that of degree, and not of kind. With reference to the suggestion made in some quarters to the effect that no outraged girl should be subjected to a medical examination, Sir Romesh Chander Mitter has shown in his minute that even under the existing law no such examination can be held without her consent. The Committee has not done wisely in disregarding the two very reasonable proposals unanimously recommended by all intelligent persons as to the exclusion of the violation by a husband of his own wife under 12 years of age from the definition of rape, and the reduction of punishment for such a husband to two or three years' imprisonment. The non-adoption of such fair and moderate recommendations is a sign of the obstinacy of the authors of the measure, and it will greatly counteract the good which may be expected to accrue from the Bill, and strengthen the hands of the opponents. Another matter for regret is that the Committee has not complied with the general request for the postponement of the operation of the measure for a year. Nothing could be more objectionable than to enforce such a law in which the people are so deeply concerned without giving wide publicity to it. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will not pass the Bill without making the above necessary alterations in its provisions.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th March, refers to

The same.

the alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill, and observes that

the controversy about the measure is an important event in the history of this country, the issue of the daily edition of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the Calcutta mass meeting being very remarkable incidents connected with it. Rumour is afloat that Her Majesty has asked the Government of India to pass the Bill in its original form; but it is difficult to say how far the rumour is true. Evidently Lord Lansdowne had no desire to hurt the feelings of the people by forcing such a disagreeable measure upon them against their will. Had full time been allowed for the discussion of the measure, Government would have been able to find out all its merits and

demerits. If the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee were strictly followed by Magistrates, the police would be afforded few opportunities for exercising any oppression.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, says that

Circulation,
425 copies.

The same.

the *Pioneer* is jubilant over the circumstance that the Mahārājas of Jeypur and Travancore have supported the Age of Consent Bill. It has been alleged that the Mahārāja of Jeypur has forbidden early marriages, fixing the minimum marriageable age for a girl at 15 years and for a boy at 18 years. But it is well-known that Native Princes are mere puppets in the hands of Residents and Political Agents. They would readily prohibit their subjects from cohabiting with their wives during their whole lives, if Government desired them to do so.

The same paper contains a cartoon in which the popular

The same.

opposition to the Age of Consent Bill is represented as an orthodox Hindu seated on a sofa with a veil over his face and a scroll of paper, marked the mandates or ordinances of religion, on his knees, and Sir Andrew Scoble as holding in his arm a child, called the Bill, which has been strangled to death by a string, and as declaring with tears in his eyes "nobody loves the child."

The *Hindūstāni* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, referring

Circulation,
300 copies.

Sir George Birdwood on the Age of Consent Bill. to Sir George Birdwood's article in the *London Times* disapproving of the Consent Bill being forced on the people against their will, and warning that the discontent which the measure will produce may lead to the end of British rule in this country, observes that his fears regarding the outbreak of a rebellion are unfounded. The natives only desire that the present form of Government should be improved. They know very well that they would gain nothing by raising an insurrection. The Consent Bill will remain a dead letter; but if it is strictly enforced, and even 10 prosecutions are instituted under it, great disaffection towards Government will be produced among the people.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakáñkar), of the 13th March, advertising to Sir George Birdwood's article in the *London Times*, observes that

The same.

the *Pioneer* disapproves of the article, but that Sir George really gives a very salutary advice to Government, which it should at once take to heart. He has good reason to think that an interference with the religious customs of the people is fraught with very evil consequences to the empire.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 9th March, says that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* estimates the attendance at the Calcutta mass meeting at only 50,000 men, accuses Bengalis on their way to the meeting of pushing and laughing at Europeans, and even questions the loyalty of the opponents of the Bill. The statement of the correspondent of the *Pioneer* is a tissue of falsehoods, and is intended to alienate the hearts of Government and Europeans from natives. The attendance according to the *Statesman* amounted to one and-a-half lakhs of men, and all Calcutta newspapers speak highly of the maintenance of peace and order at the meeting. There was not even a single drunken man among such an immense crowd. It is simply impossible that Europeans would have allowed Bengalis to insult them, as has been alleged by the writer in the *Pioneer*. Does he think that loyalty consists in deceiving Government by making wilful misrepresentations and malicious mis-statements? He appears to be of opinion that natives should not protest against the Consent Bill even though it will expose their wives and daughters to disgrace. But example is better than precept. If he has not a very short memory, he will recollect what a wild clamour was raised by Anglo-Indians against the Ilbert Bill, which was a measure of comparatively small importance. The offenders against the provisions of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill will be liable to transportation; but still he thinks so lightly of it. The *Pioneer* claims to be a semi-official organ, and receives every kind of aid from Government. In that case it should endeavour to be just and impartial like Government.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 9th March, expresses

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Pandits of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta forbidden to express their opinions regarding the Age of Consent Bill.

surprise that Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, prohibited the Pandits of the Sanskrit College from expressing their

opinions regarding the Consent Bill, while the Hon'ble Jabhri Lal Umia Shankar and Mr. Justice Telang were allowed to take an active part in the meetings held at Bombay in support of the measure.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, pub-

Circulation,
425 copies.

lishes an article communicated by "A Musalmán," who says that some kind-

hearted members of Parliament, learning from independent

sources that India had been reduced to poverty, and was no longer a rich country as it was represented to be in official reports, resolved to pay a visit to it in order to see with their own eyes how matters really stood. Government officers seem to consider India a she-ass having a lot of superfluous flesh. They think that they should ride her hard during the day, making a free use of the whip, and feed on her flesh and milk at the end of the day's journey, and that such treatment will rather do her good than harm. Indeed they regard her as a wooden horse which requires no food, and which a man can use in any way he likes. On their arrival in this country the sympathetic visitors readily found out the truth. The writer does not deem it expedient to mention what they saw through fear of punishment. But he cannot refrain from referring to two or three matters which attracted their attention. They visited the wretched huts of some peasants, and saw their children eating bread made of cheapest grains. The peasants who can get any kind of grain to eat congratulate themselves on their good luck. There are millions of villagers who subsist on grass and the leaves of trees. The English travellers found two houses exactly of the same kind belonging to the same proprietor, who received a monthly rent of Rs. 50 from a private person for one house and of Rs. 5 from an official for the other. Nothing could be more preposterous than the insinuation

made by the *Pioneer*, that the cultivators had been previously tutored. The British nation can no longer be kept in ignorance of the wretchedness and misery prevailing in this country. The condition of India is like that of a man who has been reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation. The English travellers took many things with them, calculated to give an idea of the poverty of the country, with the object of laying them before Parliament.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákánkar), of the 11th March, says that in spite of their persistent efforts able and influential British statesmen like the late Messrs. Fawcett, Bright, and Bradlaugh, did not succeed in inducing Parliament to take a lively interest in Indian affairs. There is no knowing how many more British statesmen and Indian patriots will die before Parliament is awakened to a sense of its duty towards this country. The *Hindústán* quotes extracts from an article in the *Pall Mall Budget* on the subject of alleged indifference of Parliament, and concurs with that newspaper in thinking that the only way in which Parliament and the British public can be made to interest themselves in Indian matters is to throw a portion of the home charges on the British tax-payer. It is a crying shame that England pays the entire cost of the Colonial office, while she does not contribute a single farthing towards the expenses of the India Office. Moreover, the cost of the India Office considerably exceeds that of the Colonial Office, the cost of the former being £700,000 and that of the latter only £40,000 a year. It may be hoped that if the *Pall Mall Budget* and other influential English newspapers lend the support of their voice to India, the English nation is sure to be convinced, in course of time, of the justice of her demand, and to grant her some relief in connection with the Home charges.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 9th March, complains that natives lead a miserable life and die a premature death on account of poverty, which is due to the decline of trade and industries, the want of labour, heavy taxation, and other such causes.

The distress of the poorer classes has been aggravated by the high prices of food grains. Nothing could be a more conclusive proof of the miseries of the people than that convicts should gain in weight during their confinement in a prison, as has been shown to be the case by the Civil Surgeon of Nellore. Sir Charles Elliott says that 70 million men in this country do not have a full meal during the year; but according to Sir W. W. Hunter the number of such men is 40 millions. The Government of India has itself declared that drought exposes the people to all sorts of hardships. The *Nairang* refers to the heavy mortality caused by fever during eight years, from 1880 to 1888, and observes that it is a matter of deep regret that a large portion of the subjects of the British Government which stands in the front ranks of civilized Governments should be unable to keep wolf from the door.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 11th March, praises

Circulation,
500 copies.

Agitation for the regulation of labour in Indian factories.

Lord Cross for refusing to receive a deputation from the Lancashire mill-owners, and expresses hope that his Lordship will not yield to the selfish cry raised by them in the name of humanity, and will not do anything calculated to injure the rising cotton industry of this country. [The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, ascribes the agitation for the regulation of labour in Indian factories to a desire on the part of Manchester to check the growth of the cotton industry in this country, and observes that that industry has hitherto escaped injury, simply because a large portion of it is in the hands of Europeans.]

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, expresses

Circulation,
425 copies.

Cultivators and usurers.

surprise that the Government of India, which being animated by excessive humanity, is ready to regulate the relations between the husband and the wife, should adopt no effectual measures for the protection of cultivators from the extortion of village Shylocks.

The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 7th March,

Circulation,
700 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to Mirzapur.

gives an account of Sir Auckland Colvin's late visit to Mirzapur, and

censures those men who have not yet paid the donations promised by them for the Jubilee Hospital building fund, and advises them to mend their mistake, otherwise they will bring themselves into disrepute and incur the displeasure of the authorities. The Rájá of Kantit, who has contributed so liberally to the fund, deserves to be exempted from personal attendance in Courts. Bábu Beni Madho Das, who assisted in the establishment of the Jubilee School, was exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. The *Khichri Samákhár* approves of the exhibition of the products and manufactures of the district held on the occasion of His Honor's visit, and urges that such an exhibition should be held every year.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, refers to the failure of the well-boring at Lucknow, and observes that the cost of the other scheme regarding the pumping of water from the river has been estimated at 40 lakhs of rupees. The expenses of the maintenance of the water-works including interest on the 40 lakhs would amount to about five lakhs a year; but the inhabitants of Lucknow in their present unsatisfactory condition cannot bear such a large addition to their burdens. No thoughtful man would like to provide a pure water-supply at the expense of their life-blood. The Local Government should give some assistance to the Municipal Board. It is believed that in 1876 Sir George Couper promised to make over the nazúl income to the Board if it undertook to supply water to the city. The Local Government should adhere to that promise, and transfer to the Board the Nazúl Department whose income already amounts to Rs. 70,000, and can be easily raised to one lakh.

Circulation
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 10th March, says that the Government of Australia regards the Muhammadan traders in Australia, who have found their way to Victoria, as interlopers, and has asked the Government of India not to allow any more natives to leave for that island. This country is being drained of its wealth by European merchants; but the Government of India, far from affording any protection to it, provides increased facilities

for those merchants. The import duty on cotton goods has been remitted for the benefit of Lancashire, and the loss of revenue caused in that way has been recouped by enhancing the salt tax which presses heavily on the poorer classes. Under pressure from Manchester the Government of India is ready to pass a factory law which will injure the Indian cotton mills.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 9th March, observes that the municipal board to which the Hindu temple question, Benares. temple question was referred by the Local Government for decision gave its opinion in favour of the preservation of the temple. But the District Magistrate, in utter disregard of the orders of the Board, has made an application to the District and Sessions Judge, praying for permission for the demolition of the temple on payment of compensation. The Judge has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to file their objections, if they have any. The proceedings of the District Magistrate are unjustifiable. He had no authority to apply to the Judge for the demolition of the temple against the decision of the municipal board. A public meeting was to be held at the temple on the 10th March, to consider the subject of filing an objection. The Judge should have published the proclamation throughout India, as the temple being a religious building belongs to the whole Hindu population of the country.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, complains that there is great distress among the poorer classes on account of the scarcity of grain, and urges upon Government the necessity for the prohibition of the export of grain until the encouragement of technical education has ameliorated the condition of the people.

Circulation,
169 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, says that the practice adopted by Pleaders belonging to the Congress party, of levying an additional fee of one anna from their clients on the execution of each vakālatnāma on behalf of the Congress Fund, is illegal and

Circulation,
219 copies.

Alleged levy by Pleaders of a fee on the execution of vakālatnāmas on behalf of the National Congress Fund.

reprehensible. Contributions to such funds should be voluntary.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rakbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, praises Seth Raghubar Dial, a talúqdár in the Sitapur district, for his establishment of an agricultural bank, which will make advances to cultivators at 12 per cent. interest, and expresses a desire that other talúqdárs should follow suit. The agricultural classes cannot get out of the deep mire of indebtedness in which they are plunged without the assistance of some such institutions.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Nayyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 9th March, says that in the time of the late headmaster of the Moradabad High School the Hindu and Muhammadan students shared equally the prizes distributed at the end of each year. But at the distribution of prizes lately made the Hindu boys received more prizes than the Musalmáns. The present headmaster being a new man, the subordinate Hindu masters, who exceed the Muhammadan masters in number, have things their own way. Formerly, prizes were awarded according to the aggregate number of marks; but this year prizes were given for distinction in each subject; and therefore several boys received more than one prize. At the last yearly examination a Muhammadan boy of the seventh class gained 96 per cent. of the total number of marks in Persian; but the prize was given to a Hindu boy, who knows little of Persian. Most of the free scholars in the school are Hindus, although Muhammadans are chiefly entitled to the privilege on account of their poverty. Under existing rules five boys in every hundred boys in a school can be exempted from the payment of monthly fees. Students receive little aid from the school endowments, the income from which is chiefly devoted to the payment of additional allowances to Hindu teachers, who already receive pretty good salaries. The pay of the 2nd Maulvi before his transfer to the Moradabad school was Rs. 30 a month. When he joined that school, his pay was reduced to Rs. 20; but he received a

monthly allowance of Rs. 10 from the endowment funds, but his allowance has lately been stopped.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Ftáwah), of the 8th March, praises Sir Auckland Colvin for the appointment of the Commission on Technical Education, and remarks that it is to be earnestly desired that the labours of the Commission may be crowned with success and may lead to an encouragement of the industrial arts in these Provinces.

Appointment of the Commission on Technical Education.

Circulation,
175 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that cases of theft frequently occur at Bulandshahr, and that a dakáiti was committed at the house of a mahájan in the Nayabans village. The mahájan was wounded and the robbers carried away all his property, burning his account-books. The people having no arms can offer no resistance to the armed dakáits.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 8th March, complains that at six o'clock in the morning on the 1st idem three servants of Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán of Chhatari were attacked by bad characters at a place three miles from Khurja on their way to Chhatari. They were travelling in a carriage. One of them was killed and the others wounded.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nayyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 9th March, says that on the night of the 5th idem the post-runner carrying the mail-bag from Sambhal to Moradabad was attacked by robbers, who killed him and deprived him of the bag.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Jhánshi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, complains that the Sikh soldiers of Native Infantry No. 45, which has lately arrived at Jhánshi, have made themselves a public nuisance. They annoy and insult women in streets and thoroughfares, and sometimes even commit assaults on them. Recently some soldiers ill-treated a woman of the

Alleged misconduct of Sikh soldiers at Jhánshi.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Bania caste, and in running away to escape being caught she dropped her toe-rings. There is a general complaint among the shop-keepers that soldiers, who visit their shops in groups under the pretext of making purchases, frequently steal pieces of cloth. Surely Her Majesty's soldiers are not intended to disgrace women and commit thefts. The police and the District authorities should take steps to protect the people from such villains.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 9th March, complains that Muhammadan constables carry kine to the cattle pound through the streets and thoroughfares of Benares, dragging and torturing them to wound the feelings of Hindus, and suggests that the duty had better be entrusted to Hindu constables.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(201)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	1891. March 7th	1891. March 12th	206 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 10th	" 14th	63 "
3	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 3rd	" 11th	200 "
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 10th & 14th.	" 13th & 17th.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 9th	" 11th	94 copies.
6	<i>Amir-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 8th	" 11th	200 "
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	" 14th	" 17th	159 "
8	<i>Arif</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 13th	" 14th	219 "
9	<i>Bhadrat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Munni Lal	Feb. 27th & March 6th.	" 17th	70 "
10	<i>Bhadrat Jivan</i>	Benares	"	"	Rám Krishn Varmá	March 9th	" 12th	1,500 "
11	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnám Singh Varmá.	" 8th	" "	400 "
12	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Barwari Lal	" "	" "	" "
13	<i>Dakshin-i-Qabari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasád	" 14th	" 17th	250 copies.
14	<i>Dakshin-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 9th & 16th.	" 11th & 17th.	450 "
15	<i>Dakshin-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly.	Amin-ul-din	" 10th	" 14th	70 "
16	<i>Dewanagri Gazette</i>	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For February	" 12th	200 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur ..	Urdu ..	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	March 8th	1891. March 11th	550 copies.
18	<i>Hardil Aziz</i>	Muttra ..	"	Bi-monthly	Ganga Prasad	" 5th	" 14th	"
19	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalakankar ..	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 11th to 15th,	" 13th to 17th,	500 copies.
20	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow ..	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varna.	" 11th	" 12th	300 "
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 7th & 10th,	" 15th	100 "
22	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad ..	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Feb. 22nd	" 12th	150 "
23	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj ..	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	March 15th	" 17th	325 "
24	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow ..	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 10th	" 12th	250 "
25	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 13th	" 15th	475 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.)
26	<i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow ..	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	8th	12th	1,200 copies.
27	<i>Kayasth Reformer</i>	Barilly ..	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 14th	" 17th	350 "
28	<i>Kayasth Shubh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	"	Ditto	" 9th	" 12th	200 "
29	<i>Kayasth Uplakak</i>	Agra ..	Urdu	"	Chhail Bihari Lal	" 13th	" 15th	400 "
30	<i>Kichri Samachar</i>	Mirzapur ..	Hindi - Eng- lish.	"	Madho Prasad	" 7th	" 13th	700 "
31	<i>Kuraid-i-Afagh</i>	Pilibhit ..	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	" 15th	" 17th	200 "
32	<i>Malla-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore ..	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 7th	" 11th	50 "
33	<i>Mir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor ..	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 14th	" 17th	380 "
34	<i>Prabhu</i>	Agra ..	"	"	Pyarshwar Nath	" 9th	" 12th	300 "
35	<i>Nagar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad ..	"	"	Anjad Ali	" "	" 13th	250 "

36	Najm-ul-Akhdar	Etawah	...	...	...	Ruh-ul-lah Khan ...	8th	...	14th	...	175	"
37	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur	...	...	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	9th	...	11th	...	80	"
38	Najm-i-Agra	Agra	...	...	...	Jamuna Das Biswas ...	15th	...	16th	...	400	"
39	Nasir-i-Hind	"	...	...	...	Muhammad Ali	8th	...	12th	...	60	"
40	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Moradabad	...	...	...	Fahim-ul-din	"	...	11th	...	100	"
41	Nur-ul-Awaz	Cawnpore	...	...	...	Abdul Hamid	14th	...	14th	...	238	"
42	Nyaya Sudha	Hards	...	...	...	Wasudeva Bhaskar,	11th	...	"	...	350	"
				
43	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow	...	...	...	Sheo Prasad	11th to 17th	...	11th to 17th,	...	540	copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
44	Oudh Punch	"	...	...	...	Sajjad Husain	12th	...	12th	...	425	copies.
45	Prayag Samdohar	Allahabad	...	...	...	Har Vansh Datt	"	...	15th	...	450	"
46	Rafi-ul-Akhdar	Benares	...	...	...	Ghulam Hussain	9th	...	12th	...	300	"
47	Rahbar	Moradabad	...	...	...	Partab Kishun	10th & 16th,	...	12th & 17th,	...	100	"
48	Riaz-ul-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	Nizam Ahmad	8th	...	11th	...	325	"
49	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	...	...	...	Jamshed Ali	Feb. 22nd	...	12th	...	150	"
50	Sajjan Kirti Sudhdhar	Udaipur	...	...	...	"	March 9th	...	14th	...	103	"
51	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	...	...	...	Banwari Lal	12th	...	15th	...	125	"
52	Sudh Sindhu	Khandwa	...	...	...	Lakshman Anant	"	...	"	...	275	"
53	Tamandhi	Lucknow	...	...	...	Prayagi	1st	...	12th	...	125	"
54	Takfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	...	...	...	Puran Chand	13th	...	16th	...	260	"
			...	...	...	Jairaj Singh	"	...	"	...		

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

LUCKNOW,

The 20th March 1891.

1940

[Faint, illegible markings]

100

[illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

[illegible]

The image shows a dark, textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker areas. There are faint, illegible markings or text visible, particularly along the top edge where it might be a title or header. The overall appearance is aged and worn.